

White Cloud

Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME I.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1857.

NUMBER 18.

Choice Poetry.

OUR NATIVE LAND.

Soe of the soil your father bought,
That land for which they dying fought;
The land made precious by their bones,
Made holy by their dying groans;
That you might have a freeman's pride,
The offspring of that noble land—
This is your own, your Native Land!

Yest banner floats o'er every plain,
And gaily flies the morning train;
That flag to every breeze unfurled,
The pride and glory of the world—
Bright emblem of the brave and free,
Your fathers, dying, gave it ye;
Then for the banner take your stand—
This is your own, your Native Land!

Your patriot fires from heaven look down,
And watch with joy the growing worth
Of this, the Eden of the earth.
Their memory with us of the strife
In which they staked their all, their life;
Never were ye to the traitor's brand—
This is your own, your Native Land!

Will ye for gold your birth-right sell?
Will ye to future ages tell,
That ye their living memory spurn—
That traitors' hands within you burn?
Will ye thus act, and have it said,
In vain your fathers fought and bled?
Nay! say! then pledge both heart and hand,
To this, your own, your Native Land!

See, shall those towering pillars fall
Up, and obey your country's call?
March on, the invading foe to meet,
And conquering, bring them to your feet?
Rejoice the more, that ye have won
The title proud, America!
We'll swear our faith, while time shall stand,
To this, our own, our Native Land!

AUTUMN.

Now sober Autumn, with her empty wain,
A tinkle in her hand, and on her head
Clusters of burnished oats and rye;
With mignonette comes walking o'er the plain:
A bevy of young girls in their train,
The lighter shades of the fall to show;
Whose playful mirth and movements demure,
Sweeten the toils of the autumnal morn.
The mill now stands, the shuttles cease to fly;
Her brother-work the cottage-girl lays by;
The humming wheel of nature is not heard;
Vainly she moves the swinging lattice wide;
But young and old, eager, with one accord,
Rush to the reapers in the rustling field.

(JAMES COCHRAN.)

Miscellaneous.

Address to the People.

The people of Kansas, at their recent Convention, held at Grasshopper Falls, adopted a resolution to participate in the election for members of a Territorial Legislature and Delegate to Congress, in October next; and appointed the undersigned a Committee to address the people at large with respect to this important action.

Two years and a half ago, a portion of the people of Missouri invaded our Territory, took possession of our ballot-boxes, and established the oligarchy which has since claimed to exercise the functions of government among us. A short time after that event, our people met in Convention at Big Springs, to determine the course they should pursue. Two plans were suggested: one, to resist the execution of the laws by force; the other, to avoid this extreme measure, by the adoption of a State Government. This latter alternative was preferred, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the body of men who for the last two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory—moved, counselled and dictated to, by the demagogues of Missouri, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of the Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud, unparalleled in the history of the Union, and worthy only of men unfitted for the duties and regardless of the responsibilities of republicanism.

Resolved, That this Convention, in view of its repudiation of the acts of the so-called Kansas Legislative Assembly, respond most heartily to the call made by the People's Convention of the 14th ult., for a Delegate Convention of the people of Kansas Territory, to be held at Topeka, on the 17th inst., to consider the propriety of the formation of a State Constitution, and such other matters as may legitimately come before it.

Resolved, That, setting aside all minor issues of party politics, it is incumbent upon us to proffer an organization calculated to recover our dearest rights, and into which Democrats and Whigs, native and naturalized citizens, may freely enter, without any sacrifice of their respective political creeds, but without forcing them as a test upon others. And that, when we shall have achieved our political freedom, vindicated our right of self-government, and become an independent State of the Union—when those issues may become vital, as they are now dormant, it will be time enough to divide our organization by these tests; the importance of which we fully recognize, in their approaching sphere. It is well known that these resolutions passed at Big Springs, September, 1855, have constituted the basis of all political action by the people of Kansas. They unequivocally disavowed the authority of the Territorial Legislature, and have maintained that position ever since. Upon these two measures have they rested their hopes for the commencement of their struggle, and upon their ultimate success they continue to rely.

In adopting this course of action, the people of Kansas were not impelled by either a fanatical zeal, or a wanton inconsiderateness of purpose. They proceeded gravely and with deliberation, to decide upon the ground they should occupy. It was said that they could not proceed to effect a State organization without authority previously given by act of Congress, or a Territorial

Legislature. But they knew that no such principle as this had ever been established. On the contrary, they knew that the instances in which States had been formed under acts of Congress were exceedingly few; and as to acts of the Territorial Legislatures, they knew that these had been ruled by the highest authority to be invalid and of no effect. It was also said that, although the people had been prevented from electing their Legislature, as the Organic Act of the Territory required, yet while the Territorial Government remained technically intact, a State Government would be a rival, revolutionary movement, putting the authority of the United States Government in dispute.

And the people knew that the Constitution of the United States contained no provision whatever for a Territorial Government anywhere; that the framers of that instrument did not contemplate the acquisition of new Territory to the Union; that the Territorial Government was therefore the creature of a temporary necessity—of extra Constitutional Legislation—a mere "protectorate"—a thing incident to a transient sovereignty; and that when the State government—the natural and recognized status of the community—came into existence, the Territorial government expired with the necessity which created it. The people of Kansas knew that the Government of the United States itself had proceeded upon those principles in the admission of States into the Union, and had thus given them its legal sanction, and rendered them authoritative. They, therefore, assumed the ground, after duly weighing the objections urged to it, with the most perfect assurance of its correctness, as a matter of law and established governmental policy.

The opposition made by the Administration at Washington, and its party throughout the country, to this course of the people of Kansas, has not, in the slightest degree, weakened their confidence in it, or lessened their determination to adhere to it to the end. They are satisfied that its propriety would never have been called in question, as a matter of serious moment, had not the Federal Administration sought, by so doing, to serve a special purpose in behalf of slavery. So confident are our people in the stand they have thus taken, that they would be perfectly willing to permit their State Government to proceed to the regular performance of its functions, without any regard to the Territorial Government, were it not for a settled wish on their part to do nothing which may subject them to the charge of ultra views, or a desire to incur violence, even in the assertion of their rights. They have preferred to turn aside, for the time being, from their State organization, and to make an effort to secure, through the Territorial ballot-boxes, peaceful possession of the Territorial Government; and, to this end, they have determined to try their chances in the October election.

But we frankly avow ourselves not sanguine of success. It is true that Mr. Walker, our Federal Governor, has declared that he will afford, to the best of his ability, a full and fair election, before impartial judges; but, with out past experience, we find it difficult to indulge in any hope of justice from the agents of the Federal Administration. By the law of the election, all but those who have resided six months or more in the Territory, are excluded from the polls. The system of districting and apportionment for members of the Legislature, shows an unquestionable determination to introduce voters from abroad. Sixteen Counties, strongly Free State, containing nearly one-half of the entire population of the Territory, are not allowed a single representative in either branch. Of the thirteen members of the Council, all but three; and of the thirty-nine members of the House of Representatives, all but ten, are to be elected in districts bordering on the Missouri line. Topeka is connected with Fort Scott; and Lawrence is attached to the Shawnee Mission, adjoining Westport. The Lawrence district is also made to embrace an indefinite extent of country, having no geographical connection whatever with it, away off in the region of the Rocky Mountains, occupied only by an Indian trading post, and there, and from which fictitious returns may be sent in, at any time after the election, to overcome the Free State vote. Besides these things, our enemies have complete possession of all the machinery of the election. Establishing the places for voting, appointing the judges, canvassing the returns, declaring the result of the election, and all other matters of details, are in the hands of the County Commissioners, who were themselves elected by fraud and violence from Missouri. Mr. Abell, partner of Stringfellow, says that "Kansas will not be given up;" and General Atchison sounds the note of renewed preparation to South Carolina, and declares that, "with one more effort the work is done." With the Administration against us; with one-half the six months' voters virtually disfranchised; with an election law framed expressly to keep the newly immigrants from the polls, with the belated system of districting and apportionment staring us in the face; with most of the officers of election Border Ruffians of the deepest dye; with the slave party in Missouri boldly avowing, through General Atchison, their determination to invade us; with only the already half-violated pledge of Governor Walker to rely on; we do not feel at liberty to cherish any very lively expectations of a fair election. We wish justice and freedom; but we will do our best to secure them without imperilling the public peace. We have fearful difficulties to contend with; we must try to overcome them. But should we again be overwhelmed by invasion from abroad, or by fraud at home, will the Federal government still regard with disfavor our pending application for admission as a State into the Union?

In that event, will not all good men sustain us in giving effect to our State Government at all hazards? At any rate, this may be regarded as the only attempt which will ever be made to adjust our great difficulty under the Territorial Government. What may be done after that, however, it is not our province to declare.

Before closing this address, the Committee desire to submit a few remarks for the special consideration of the people of Missouri. We desire it to be understood that the people of Kansas do not charge the outrage to which they have been subjected upon the people of Missouri as a body. On the contrary, they know that the mass of that people have not joined in these outrages, but have remained at home, and denounced the invaders. Toward them we entertain no other feelings than those of respect and kindness. This has been abundantly manifested by our action. Many a town is now standing and thriving in Missouri, monuments of our consideration for them, and esteem for their conduct.

Respect for this class of the people of Missouri has induced us sedulously to refrain from retaliatory measures. Those who have joined in the forays against us, under the gloomy impression that Massachusetts, and other Free States were importing voters into Kansas, have been grossly deceived. That we are friendly toward the people of Massachusetts and other Free States, is not surprising. By their mischievous we were furnished the means to defend our homes from plunder and desecration. When the Missouri river and markets upon our border, were closed against us, the poor of Kansas were clothed and fed by their liberality. Notwithstanding this, however, we would resist them in any attempt to despoil us of our franchise, as we would resist the people of Missouri. But we deny that the people of Massachusetts or any other Free State, ever attempted any such thing. It is doubtless true, that immediately after the election of March, 1855, some of the peacefully disposed citizens of Kansas left the Territory, and good reasons had they for so doing. Kansas was invaded by hostile forces, organized for war, and her people ruthlessly trampled into the dust. Was not this sufficient reason?

To that portion of the people of Missouri, whose aims are foreshadowed in the letters of Atchison to South Carolina, in which he avows his intention to again invade Kansas, we have these things to say: The interests of Kansas and Missouri are identical. A farm cannot be improved in Kansas, or a town built up, without its benefiting Missouri. A railroad cannot be extended into Kansas from the States without its traversing the entire length of Missouri. For many years, Missouri must be the market for Kansas. The people of Kansas are entitled to protection by the Constitution and Flag that protects the people of Missouri. Should the people of Kansas invade your homes, to wrest your ballot-boxes from you by force, what would be your feelings and action? Would not all recent and imminent impulses of your nature be stirred up? Would you not meet us on your border, and with bayonets in our hearts, thrust us back? An authority to which we all defer, has said, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

We implore you not to attempt to again violate our rights; we are men as you are, and our common manhood requires that we should resist you if you do. We are organized for defence; we have the pledge of Gov. Walker that he will use the troops of the United States in our behalf. If you persist against your best interests, all considerations of patriotism, against all manly and Christian duty, in the mad course you have embarked on, a war must ensue, protracted and bloody, between Missouri and Kansas; it may be extended all along the line to the Atlantic coast. A dissolved Union and a broken Government may be the result. For the highest welfare of Kansas and Missouri, in the name of our common country, and the living God, we appeal to you to refrain. Remain at home; the Kansas question will then be peacefully settled; the agitation of slavery will cease; and Kansas and Missouri will go on prospering and to prosper.

Having thus discharged the duty assigned them, the Committee would conclude by exhorting all the people of Kansas to go to the polls on the day of election, in pursuance of the action of the Convention, and deposit their ballots for the candidates of their choice. You have an overwhelming majority; with a fair election, success is certain; but whatever may be the result, we believe our cause will be strengthened by such a course.

Yours, Respectfully,

J. H. LANE, Chairman.

M. F. CONWAY, Secretary.

GEN. POMEROY,

H. J. ADAMS,

R. G. ELLIOTT,

DR. CHAS. F. KOB,

DR. ROOT,

J. F. BLISS,

JOSIAH WILDER,

W. B. PARSONS,

DR. CRANE,

JUDGE SCHUYLER,

WM. HUNTING,

E. S. MUNT,

W. M. F. ARNY,

CAPT. WALKER.

CRUEL PUNISHMENT IN THE ARMY.—The Lawrence (Kansas) correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat narrates the following case of excessive punishment in the Army:

"An incident occurred last year at Fort Pierre, which possibly has never come before the public. I have reliable information that a private in the Army at that place, some time last summer, committed some trifling offence against the military dignitaries, for which he was court-martialled and sentenced to receive fifty lashes. The sentence was executed with great severity, so much so that the soldier died in the operation, or soon afterward. Another member of the Army at that place, who has been accustomed to write for Southern journals, made a note of the incident, in which he rather intimated that the officers were culpable, for being so severe in the execution of the law as to cause death. For this and this only, the writer was assigned before a court-martial, and sentenced to receive thirty (or fifty) lashes—have one half his head shaved, and to wear the chain and ball for one year; and the poor man is at Fort Riley suffering the last part of the sentence. This is the statement as I have it, and I believe it to be correct in all essentials. The names I could furnish if necessary."

OUR NATIONAL FLAG.

King on the flag from the gallant mast—
Let the shout of the crew be heard—
While the banner that rides is flying fast
O'er the waves, like a mountain blast.
Let it pass on the breeze of the glorious sun,
When the day grows calm at noon,
And an old flag that once was in use,
In the shroud of the solitary sun.

For it beacons a world in that under light,
Through the shadowy sailor's eye,
While he looks on the banner as the nation's light,
Which the stars and stripes so brightly
Herald to the heart of the mountain man,
Where in quiet it long shall wave,
And know that the flag is free if they deem—
If dead, in a woman's grave.

Let it stay through the night on that lofty spine,
And talk with its midnight star—
For the heavens will glow with a warmer fire,
To gaze on the flag aloft.
They will hail its light as a kindled star,
Long sent from the parent sky,
To light in warm o'er the symbol's fall,
And to be seen when tyrants lie.

Let it float in the last great day of time,
And proud, o'er a falling empire,
For up, in its own congenial clime,
Triumphantly have sailed.
And when the day shall no more be given
For the home of its stars so bright,
May they turn to love their native Heaven,
And dwell in eternal light.

From the Lecompton National Democrat.

The Constitution—Shall it be Submitted to the People?

The Convention will meet next week. It will be composed of men highly respectable for character and talents. We anticipate wise and prudent action in reference to the great subject which has been confided to their profound deliberations.

We are one of those who do not believe that sovereignty resides in conventions, or that it can be in any manner taken away from the people, who are the only true source and fountain of all political power. What the convention may do, must be subsequently approved by the people, in order to have any validity whatever. In many instances, especially in quiet times, when there has been no great principle in dispute among the people, their acquiescence has been justly considered a sufficient approval of what they have done by their delegates, in convention. But when such acquiescence cannot be surely anticipated; when the people themselves are profoundly agitated by questions of vital importance which are to be determined by the instrument which will issue from the convention; then we think the only safe and sound mode of proceeding, is to appeal directly to the sovereign authority, for its positive and unequivocal sanction.

The functions of a constitutional convention are very different from those of an ordinary legislative body, whose action is always under the limitation and restraint of existing fundamental law. The convention on the other hand, deals that fundamental law itself, and moulds it according to the supposed will of the sovereign power. A legislator, who has been faithful or mistaken the will of the interests of his constituents, may be instructed or even changed. His acts, if contrary to the supreme law, may be declared void by the courts. But the delegate in convention is not subject to this restraint. His acts cannot be known until they are accomplished; and, if not submitted for the approval of the people, are absolutely beyond the control of those who delegated them, and may commit them irrevocably to the most extravagant and dangerous principles of government.

It may be thought that this view of the subject does not give sufficient dignity and importance to the functions of a delegate. We are of opinion, however, that the position of one who holds his actions subject to the revision of the people for whom he acts, is far more honorable than that of him who is unwilling to subject himself to this ordeal. For in the latter case, the delegate assumes to act upon his own arbitrary and irresponsible will, which is of the very essence of despotism.

The high and honorable commission with which a constitutional convention is clothed, is not to impose laws or inflictions upon a people; but to ascertain the wisest and best things to be done, and to secure for them the acceptance of the State. He is the most useful, as well as the most successful statesman, who fully comprehends the spirit of his own people and adapts his measures to their peculiar interests and opinions. Happy is he, beyond all others, if he can embody in his enactments the profound wisdom which unconsciously abides in the body politic, and if he can awaken the general recognition which is essential to the harmonious and peaceful operation of laws and institutions. He who consults only his own individual sentiments, or who looks abroad to adopt the forms of other communities, without due consideration of the actual prevailing sentiment at home, will inevitably produce mischief and disorder, for the only true and substantial foundation for permanent institutions is in the affections and reverence of the people. Our people are sufficiently educated and enlightened fairly to express their convictions at the ballot-box. The true aim of a high and noble ambition, is there to win the prize of popular approval—to awaken just sentiments in the hearts of the people, and to secure the expression of them in the most direct and authentic form—to discover truth in the high domain of constitutional law, and to make it visible and attractive to the whole community. Surely this mission is high and honorable enough to satisfy the ambition, and to engage the talents of the loftiest intellect.

If, under any circumstances, the convention could be considered in the light of a body authorized, like an ordinary legislature, to pass laws, or in other words, to enact a constitution binding upon the people without their approval, there are facts connected with the election of the members of that body which ought to make them hesitate in claiming so extensive and unlimited a power. Whatever may have been the cause of the fact, it is certain that less than one-fourth of the registered voters participated in the election of delegates. In ordinary circumstances, and in legal understanding, the apathy of the

people would be an acquiescence in the proceedings of those who choose to act. But in this case, in point of fact, it is well known that the refusal of the people to vote at the election was not intended as any acquiescence in the result. On the contrary, however mistaken may have been their views, they looked upon the whole proceedings as unjust and unfair, and on that account refused to participate in them. We agree that this opposition was factious. We condemn it as earnestly as any other man can do. But still we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the delegates elected under these circumstances, do not actually represent the feeling and opinions of the great majority of the people. They constitute, however, a legitimate body; they are fully authorized to proceed to the execution of their great work. But in our humble judgment, a high sense of duty—a delicate and just appreciation of their true relations to the people for whom they are about to act, ought to induce them by all means to seek the support and approval of those, whose highest interests they have in their hands.

These considerations seem to us to be greatly strengthened by another very important and undoubted fact, viz: that no less than fifteen counties of the Territory, comprising a large population, named in the convention bill, are wholly omitted from the census, and are not in any manner represented in the convention. This omission cannot be said to have been the fault of the people.

It is true it is alleged that, in three of these counties the officers are accused to have been intimidated from taking any census by the threats of a few violent men, but surely this attacks no blame to the mass of the people who desire to vote, but in the remaining twelve counties the people generally were most anxious to be embraced in the census, and be allowed to vote. But the Sheriff did not perform their duty because there was no money in the Territorial Treasury to pay them for their services or even their necessary expenses, and the Sheriffs were unable or unwilling to do so. Now, then, shall all these fifteen counties, all named in the Convention bill, be disfranchised, and have no voice whatever as regards their form of government and all their dearest rights. The whole country, an overwhelming majority of the South, will answer No!

The great mass of the people were not in any way responsible for the failure, and they certainly ought not to be disfranchised by it. How can the difficulty be remedied? By the simple, easy, obvious, practical and patriotic measure of submitting the Constitution about to be framed, to the acceptance of the people. This will cure all defects, and give the highest sanction to the great instrument which may be presented by the Convention. It seems to us that nothing less than this will meet the necessities of the case.

In presenting these reflections, no one will accuse us of an attempt to dictate to the Convention. In the first place we are altogether too humble to assume any such right; and, in the second place, the members of the Convention themselves are very far above the reach of any such attempt, from whatever quarter it might come. But they are not beyond the pale of obligation to the people, who they are about to assist in the performance of their very highest act of sovereignty. They cannot refuse to listen to an appeal based upon reason and truth, though it may come from the humblest citizen of the land. In this spirit, we present our argument for what it is worth, relying upon the justice and patriotism, and high sense of honor of those who compose the Convention, believing they will leave nothing which may be necessary to give validity, strength, and permanence to their work. In this way they will enlist themselves to the people, and secure the lasting honor which belongs to those, who in great emergencies, know how to act generously and nobly.

GOOD FLOCK.—The following incident took place on Big Springs, Kansas. While Governor Walker was speaking to the people there, Attorney General Weir got into conversation with Judge Smith, lately from Butler County, in this State:

Attorney General Weir, having become somewhat nervous and excited, asserted that the Free State men were a set of cowards.

Judge Smith, a man of 80 years and more, overheard the expression, and proclaimed it false. Weir didn't like the lie direct, and told Judge Smith that his age alone protected him from a thrashing.

"Then take thirty years from my age," said the Judge, "and meet me as though I were but twenty."

Weir, finding that he had a man to deal with, backed out indignantly, by asserting that the Judge was surrounded by friends, to which the Judge promptly replied "that they could go alone to the prairie and fight it out."

This worried the Attorney General still more, and he finally vanished in a most cowardly manner.

DAN RICE HAS A FIGHT.—During the visit of Dan Rice's circus to Upper Canada, an English bully allowed that he could lick "any two Yankees that ever was born." Dan doubted this, and informed the Englishman that in the absence of a "pair of Yankees," he might try his hand on him. The Englishman got out and pitched on him. Dan countered, and hit the Englishman on the left ear. The Englishman went up about five feet, leaving his boots behind. Englishman came down again and fell like a log. Dan got up, picked up the Englishman, and brought him to his feet. Having done this, he sent him home on a stretcher. The affair occurred about twenty miles from Niagara. The licking was so well deserved, and so handsomely finished off, that it added to Dan's popularity. The day after this he performed a \$1200, the day afterwards he performed a \$1000 from a person who witnessed the whole affair.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

CURE FOR BURNING.—A strong solution of potash, applied immediately, will relieve the pain occasioned by the sting of a bee in one minute, and prevent any swelling. It should be applied several times.

Legal Tender.

Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, their Composition, Weight, and how far they are a Legal Tender.

By the act of Congress, January, 1857, the standard of gold for coinage, is established at nine hundred thousandths fine, that is, nine parts pure gold, and one part alloy, said alloy being composed of one part silver, and nine parts copper. The gold coins authorized below, are as follows, viz:

Double Eagles of the value of \$20, each weighing 516 grains.

Eagles of the value of \$10, each weighing 258 grains.

Half Eagles of the value of \$5, each weighing 129 grains.

Quarter Eagles of the value of \$2.50, each weighing 64.5-10 grains.

Pieces of the value of \$3, each weighing 87.4-10 grains.

Pieces of the value of \$1, each weighing 25.8-10 grains.

Silver Coins, the standard of which is nine parts pure silver and one part copper, are as follows, viz:

Dollars of the value of 100 cents, each weighing 412.5-10 grains.

Half Dollars of the value of 50 cents, each weighing 192 grains.

Quarter Dollars of the value of 25 cents, each weighing 96 grains.

Dimes of the value of 10 cents, each weighing 38.4-10 grains.

Half Dimes of the value of 5 cents, each weighing 19.2-10 grains.

Pieces of the value of 3 cents, each weighing 11.22-100 grains.

The new cent pieces are composed of eighty-eight parts copper and twelve parts nickel, each piece weighs 72 grains.

All United States Gold Coins and the Silver Dollars are a legal tender to any amount. Half Dollars, Quarters, Dimes, and Half Dimes to the amount of five dollars, Three Cent silver pieces to the amount of thirty cents, the Cent piece only to the fractional part of a dime.

The coins of Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, etc., are no longer a legal tender.

NEGRO EQUALITY.—The Ohio State Journal is in favor of

Letting Negroes vote!

Letting them hold office!

Letting them hold office!

And in favor of Negro Equality!

In a recent article, the Journal shows the future position of the Republican party on the question of negro equality and social privileges. It says:

"We believe the negro is human—he has a soul—he has an intellect—and so far as the right of suffrage is concerned, or any other right of citizens, is concerned, he should be placed on an equality with the rest of mankind."

MORMON TOAST.—The Mormons of Philadelphia had a picnic last week, and the proceedings are published in the Mormon. We select a couple of specimens from the "regular toasts."

BRIAN YOUNG.—The Lion of the Lord—When he roars in the mountains all the whistles stick up their ears. Such a getting up stuns I never did see.

THE REQUIREMENTS OF BRIAN YOUNG.—The mandates of heaven. Let Israel respond to his calls, or share the fate of Gentile nations.

BUCHANAN AND WEBSTER.—Soon after the great expounder had discharged one of his heavy guns in the United States Senate, a gentleman was extolling him to Buchanan.

"Yes," said the latter, "he is a great statesman, but no politician." The same individual met Mr. Webster a few days subsequently, and improved the occasion to elicit his opinion of the philosopher of Wheatland; and singular enough, he said of Buchanan, "he is a great politician, but no statesman."—*Boston Transcript.*

A BRAVE LADY.—The Florida Peninsular of the 8th inst., has the following:

On Tuesday evening last two men entered the yard of the lady in question—her husband, who is a volunteer officer, being absent—and, upon being hailed by the lady, they scorned her threats, and persisted in prowling about the premises, until both were wounded by pistol shots fired by the lady. One received a ball in the hand, and the other in the arm.

BORN TO BE HANGED.—It appears from a report which is in circulation that it is very unpleasant to be born in a certain house in Chester County, Pa. Since the year 1734, there have been five executions for capital offences in the house. Edward Williams, who was hanged in 1830, and Geo. Pharaoh, who was executed in 1851, were both born in a house which stands about a mile from West Chester. Ingram, who was recently hanged in Illinois for the murder of his wife, also first saw the light in this same unlucky house.

THE WAY THEY DO THINGS IN CALIFORNIA.—The California State Journal tells how a gay young Lothario of that State, won the love of a maid in a romantic vale of the mountains, but "the crabbled old gentleman" refused his love to marry her. In this dilemma, the lover hesitated but for a moment; drove down to his would-be-father-in-law's, demanded an explanation, and took satisfaction in begging him, and finally drove away with the girl he loved.

HISTORICAL.—The last tribe of Indians that inhabited the territory now embracing the District of Columbia, were the Manicous. During the times of the early colonies they were frequently at war with the Powhatans of Virginia. They became weak from disease and intemperance, and migrated westward towards the close of the seventeenth century, and joined the Tuscaroras.

FOR CURS OR WOOLVS ON MAY OR HOWSE.—Take fish-worms washed up with old bacon oil and tie on the wound, which is the surest and safest cure.

Elderberry leaves, laid upon the shelves of a safe or cupboard, will drive away ants and roaches.

Useful and Curious.

THE ART OF HEALTH.—Walking is the best possible exercise. Habituate yourself to walking very far. The Europeans take themselves on having subdued the horse, the use of man, but I doubt whether we have not lost more than we have gained by the use of this animal. No one thing has occasioned so much degeneracy of the human body. An Indian goes on foot nearly as far in a day, for a long journey, as an enfeebled white does on his horse, and he will tire the white horse. A little walk of half an hour in the morning, when you first rise, is advisable. It shakes off sleep, and produces other good effects in the animal economy.

TO PICKLE GREEN PEPPERS.—The bell pepper is the best for pickling and should be gathered when quite young. Slice one side and carefully take out the core, so as not to injure the shell of the pepper. Then put them into boiling salt water, changing the water every day for one week, and keeping them closely covered in a warm place near the fire. Stir them several times a day. They will first become yellow, and then green. When they are a fine green put them into a jar, and pour cold vinegar over them, adding a small piece of alum. You may stuff the pepper as you wish mangoes.

POTATO YEAST.—Pare, boil, and mash fine, twelve potatoes; stir into these one large cup of sugar and one quart of boiling water; when cool, add one quart of cold water and half a pint or less of yeast, keep it in a warm place about twelve hours, when it will be ready for use. Always reserve a small quantity of old yeast for raising the new. Bread or cakes made with this yeast never need saleratus, and will rise very quickly. Housekeepers should adopt this new method that will dispense with the use of so wholesome an article as saleratus.—*Nov's Rural New Yorker.*

ANTIDOTE TO MOSQUITOES.—The following letter was addressed to a London paper:

"Sir: Allow me to hand you the following recipe as a certain preventive to attacks of mosquitoes, black flies, &c.: glycerine 4 oz., oil of spearmint 2 1/2 drachms. The face, neck, hands, in fact all parts exposed, to be rubbed with the mixture. This was given me by an eminent American physician previous to going into the State of Maine on a hunting expedition. I never knew it used without perfect success."

FOR PIMPLES.—A weak solution of sugar of lead or sulphate of zinc may be used as a wash. If not effective, try camphorated spirit, two drachms; corrosive sublimate of mercury, one grain; rose-water or almond water, half a pint; to be applied night and morning. When there is great irritation of the skin, a decoction of the woody nightshade may be used instead of the rose or almond-water. If pimples arise from the condition of the blood, then cooling purgatives must be taken.

TO REMOVE GRASS.—If you have not French chalk, magnesia will effectively remove grass spots from silk, on rubbing it in well, and after standing awhile, apply a piece of soft brown paper to the wrong side, on which press a warm iron gently, and what grass is not absorbed by the paper can be removed by washing the spot carefully with cold water.

WASHING CLOTHES.—It would save a great deal of toothache, and ague, and chills, if every woman would rinse her clothes in water a little warm. When the tea-kettle is put on to boil water for starch, fill it full, and put some into the rinse water. White clothes look better if the boiling water is blue, instead of the last rinse water.

CUTTING PANTALOONS.—For boys from eight